## In the Specification

*Please replace the paragraphs beginning on page 34, line 18 with the following rewritten paragraphs:*

### Example 2

**Suppressive ODN inhibit cytokine and chemokine production by RAW ~~246.7~~ 264.7 cells**

Bacterial DNA contains immunostimulatory "CpG motifs" that trigger macrophages, monocytes and lymphocytes to produce a variety of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines. The innate immune response elicited by CpG DNA reduces host susceptibility to infectious pathogens, and can also trigger detrimental inflammatory reactions. CpG motifs in bacterial DNA have been shown to cause inflammation of the lower respiratory tract (Schwartz *et al., J. Clin. Invest.* 100:68-73, 1997). In addition, sputum from subjects with cystic fibrosis contains bacterial DNA that causes acute inflammation when instilled intratracheally (Schwartz *et al., J. Clin. Invest.* 100:68-73, 1997). Thus, CpG ODN can be used as a surrogate for bacterial DNA in studying lung inflammation, and CpG-induced lung inflammation is a useful model for studying other, more typical causes of inflammatory lung disease.

CpG DNA stimulates RAW ~~246.7~~ 264.7 cells to produce a variety of cytokines and chemokines, including TNFα, IL-6, MIP-2 and KC. As seen in Fig. 2, adding an equimolar concentration of suppressive ODN to CpG-stimulated RAW ~~246.7~~ 264.7 cells significantly reduces the production of these pro-inflammatory molecules. This effect was specific, as control ODN (lacking either stimulatory or suppressive motifs) had no effect or CpG-induced activation~~, and suppressive ODN did not block the immune activation induced by~~ (Fig. 2).